

U. S. WILL HAVE FASTEST BATTLE SHIPS IN WORLD

Will Carry Heavier Guns Than
Any War Craft Now
Afloat.

NAVAL PLANS PREPARED

New Boats Are Designed to
Make Over Forty Statute
Miles Per Hour.

WILL CARRY 16-INCH GUNS

Vessels Will Cost from \$18,000,000
to \$20,000,000 Each, Secretary
Daniels Intimates.

The United States is to have two or more battle cruisers that will be faster and carry heavier guns than any warship now afloat.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels yesterday admitted that plans for the battle cruisers had been prepared. They are designed to make 35 knots, or 40.14 statute miles per hour and they will mount six sixteen-inch guns.

Reid Has Present Record.

The fastest boats at present in the United States navy are torpedo boats and destroyers, and none of these have made over 35 miles an hour. The destroyer Reid, the fastest ship in the navy, is credited with a speed of 35.82 knots. Other navies have faster destroyers than these, but none of them is credited with a speed of 35 knots. The fastest warship in the world is H. M. S. Swift, a "frigate" boat of about 2,000 tons, built in 1906, which has made 35 knots.

The fastest battle cruisers now in commission or building for a foreign nation are the British Queen Mary, Princess Louise, Lion and Tiger, the last three of which participated in the engagement in the North Sea in which the Blucher was sunk, and which can all make thirty-one knots in a pinch. The Japanese Kongo, Kirishima, Harum and Higai, which were designed to make twenty-seven knots; the German Moltke, Seydlitz and Derfflinger, which can make twenty-eight knots; and the Russian "Klubnaya" class (four ships nearly completed, which will probably make twenty-seven knots, France has no battle cruisers. Italy is building four with a designed speed of twenty-five knots. No other nations have or are building any battle cruisers.

Will Use 16-Inch Guns.

The sixteen-inch guns of the new battle cruisers will be the first of that size to be mounted on any warships. No ships at present authorized to be constructed for any other navy are designed to carry guns of this caliber.

The heaviest guns now mounted on any warship are the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth class of the British navy. Great Britain will have six vessels of this class.

Dan Sales' Want Advertising Talks

What I Should Do if I Were a
BARBER.

This is the first of my "What I Should Do" talks to business people who, perhaps, have always thought that their businesses were too "different" or too small to be advertised successfully.

The following are a few business-winning ideas I should adopt if I were a barber:

No. 1.—In the interest of sanitation, I should supply to customers—usually towel to each customer, but would enclose each towel in a wax-paper envelope to insure its absolute cleanliness.

No. 2.—After shaving each customer, I should dip the razor in carbolic acid, to prevent the chance of spreading skin diseases. This would attract to my shop many men who now shave themselves.

No. 3.—It injures the eyes to face a bright light, so if it is very uncomfortable even when the eyes are closed, No. 4.—I should provide for each customer a green-shaded eye shade, such as book-store wear, or some plain spectacle with green lenses. These would cost little and any thoughtfulness would be appreciated.

No. 5.—I should have any barbers who would have their razors in view of the front window of the shop. I should place a card in plain view as follows: "We are OPEN for your comfort, we put a new edge on our tools every morning. Come in and get a SHAVE."

No. 6.—Entirely aside from GOOD MORALE, another GOOD BUSINESS motto I should hang in plain view is "Everything in this shop is CLEAN." Including our hair. This would be a polite curb to my shop customers who look upon many barbers shops as dens of indecency.

To be continued next Thursday.

Dan Sales

American Members of Foreign Legion Wiped Out in Champagne

Paris, Oct. 4.—The American contingent in the foreign legion, according to reports which reached Paris today, has been shot to pieces in the fighting in Champagne.

Casey, the reporter-artist from New York, who abandoned the Latin quarter to shoulder a rifle; "Bob" Scanlon, the negro pugilist; Lieut. Sweeney, who has been serving at West Point; Fred Zinn, of Battle Creek, and Fred Capdeville, who has already been wounded, are among the missing and are believed to have been killed.

D. W. Thorin, of South Dakota, who suffered severe injuries in the head and back, and Charles Trinkard, of New York, in whose right shoulder two bullets lodged, are among those whose names are on the wounded list.

These are the reports which have arrived at the places in Paris where Americans gather. With them comes the tale of the heroism of Dr. David Wheeler, the Boston surgeon, who quit the comparatively safe ranks of the ambulance corps because he could not find enough excitement in the work he was doing. The story of the physician's bravery in caring for the wounded stands out as one of the most human stories of the entire war.

Suffering intense pain, Dr. Wheeler crept along the battlefield, refusing the protection afforded him, that he might minister to the needs of the men in the trenches groaning with their injuries.

How many he temporarily put out of agony nobody knows, but his hypodermic and the supply of morphine which he took from his kit were used on all the fallen soldiers he could find in his seven-kilometer crawl until he was exhausted and unable to aid others.

As he stood in the midst of the fray, conversing with the captain of his company and the commander, a German bullet took the captain's life. Wheeler, too, was struck, but only wounded. He grasped his kit, and finding it impossible to walk, crept toward the rear on all fours.

Every few feet of his journey brought a pause to aid a dying comrade stretched upon the ground. The hypodermic needle and the morphine were brought into action long enough to bring temporary relief, and on Wheeler plodded. This pace, interrupted by frequent stops, kept up until he was found exhausted and carried back.

In Paris tonight Dr. Wheeler's heroic actions were the chief comment of Americans. When he left this city it was because he wanted to see more life, more excitement—and this he found on the trenches on the Champagne.

GERMANS' OFFENSIVE SLACKENS IN RUSSIA

Military Experts Say Teutons Are
Failing Because of Lack of
Reserves.

By FREDERICK RENNETT.
Petrograd, Oct. 4.—A general slackening of German activity has been noticed along the entire front. Since the failure of their successfully begun operation against Sventzian, the German left wing has lost all its activity. The right wing, after a series of unsuccessful engagements, has been unable up to now to recover or alter conditions. Consequently, the center, having lost the service of both wings, is brought to a deadlock by the determined Russian resistance.

Military experts explain the German failure as chiefly due to the absence of reserves. To relieve the cavalry before Sventzian the Germans have been compelled to shift forces from the right flanks of the armies of Gens. von Eichhorn, von Scholtz, and von Gallwitz over from 250 to 350 miles of damaged roads.

The Russian position at Dvinsk is unshaken. German attempts at an assault from Novo Alexandrovsk, their nearest point to Dvinsk, were repulsed and north of Lake Drisvitz the violence of the Russian artillery fire put the Germans to flight.

At Lubitch, northeast of Novo Grudok, the Germans almost succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Niemen, but the Russians threw them back with great loss.

SAYS WIFE DROVE HIM CRAZY.

Porter Charlton Will Be Arraigned
Today.

Como, Italy, Oct. 4.—Final preparations were made today for the trial of Porter Charlton, formerly of Washington, who will be arraigned tomorrow, charged with murdering his wife and secreting her body in Lake Como in a trunk.

The trial is expected to last about five days. Considerable expert testimony will be introduced to show that Charlton was insane when he killed his wife. Aliens for Charlton, however, will contend that he is now normal.

The prisoner's physical condition has suffered the last few days, particularly from worry over the withdrawal of one of his lawyers because of illness.

U. S. SOLDIER MURDERED.

Sentinel on Border Stabbed in Back
by Mexicans.

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 4.—Five Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in a boat last night and assassinated Patrick J. Sullivan, a private of troop C, Third Cavalry, on sentinel duty near the river bank at Fort Brown.

Sullivan's body was found this morning. His head was crushed and he had been stabbed twice in the back. Footprints on the river bank corroborated the statement of an American sentinel that he had seen five Mexicans row away toward Matamoros.

Gen. Naffaret, in command of the Mexican garrison at Matamoros, leaves tonight for Monterrey. His departure from the border pleases American army officials who believe he at least protected Mexicans who crossed the border.

German Steamer Torpedoed.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—The German steamer, of Stettin (7,700 tons) has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on their way to Samsil.

Clergyman Is Robbed.

T. W. Rice, a colored clergyman of Due West, S. C., was robbed of \$42 last night when a pickpocket slit his frock coat with a knife and stole his purse. Rice was a spectator at the seventh street merchants' carnival when robbed.

WALL STREET IS BUSY PICKING SUBSCRIBERS TO ALLIES' BIG LOAN

New York, Oct. 4.—Wall Street yesterday was busy picking the names of million-dollar bidders for the \$500,000,000 five-year Anglo-French bonds, subscription to which closes tomorrow and which has been oversubscribed, insiders said this evening.

Among those reported to have asked for large blocks of bonds are: Dupont family, \$25,000,000; Charles M. Schwab, \$25,000,000; John D. Rockefeller, \$10,000,000; Sir Ernest Cassel, former privy counsel to King Edward VII, \$7,000,000; Otto H. Kahn, \$5,000,000; L. D. Loeb & Co., \$5,000,000; James Stillman, \$5,000,000; William Rockefeller, \$5,000,000; E. C. Converse, \$1,000,000; John N. Willis, auto manufacturer, \$1,000,000; James J. Hill, \$1,000,000; William B. Thompson, \$1,000,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, \$1,000,000; Harry Payne Whitney, \$1,000,000; and Mortimer L. Schiff, \$1,000,000.

U. S. ANGERED BY TURK ACTS

State Department Is Aroused
by Reports of Atrocities
on Armenians.

MORGENTHAU IS TOLD TO
MAKE REPRESENTATIONS

Government Faces Acute Diplomatic
Controversy with Ottoman
Government.

The United States now faces an acute diplomatic controversy with Turkey, in addition to its difficulties with Great Britain, Germany and Mexico.

Aroused by the accounts of Turkish atrocities against the Armenians, the State Department yesterday instructed Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to make representations to the Turkish government.

The ambassador has been told to represent earnestly to the Turkish government that the accounts of massacres and other outrages have caused widespread indignation in the United States. He will indicate also that the continuance of such treatment of Armenians would endanger the maintenance of friendly relations between the people of the United States and those of Turkey.

Will Await Explanation.
The State Department expects the Turkish government to give an explanation of its future intentions in reply to Mr. Morgenthau's representations. A further action by the United States will depend upon the nature of the explanations made by the Turkish government to Mr. Morgenthau.

It is thought here that if Turkey's assurances are not satisfactory to the State Department, and if there is not any prospect of a decided improvement in conditions, this government may go to the length of breaking off diplomatic relations, on the ground that Turkey's attitude is contrary to the spirit and dictates of humanity.

At this time Turkey is represented in this country only by a charge d'affaires, Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, left the United States about a year ago under circumstances which indicated that this government had asked for his recall on count of certain public statements to which the State Department took offense.

About six months ago, during the disturbance in Asia Minor, oppressed French and American missionaries decided to leave the country. This government at that time tendered the use of its cruisers in the Mediterranean to assist refugees, and in addition funds were raised by private agencies to help the departure of all who wished to leave Turkish dominions.

U. S. Will Aid Refugees.
It is believed a similar course may be taken in the case of the Armenians and that the United States will do everything in its power, short of war with Turkey to assist them to make their way to safety.

It was explained yesterday that Mr. Morgenthau will understand from his guarded instructions that he is to use promptly his good offices to obtain whatever relief is possible by moral suasion. It is thoroughly understood by State Department officials that the situation is one of extreme delicacy.

YALE PLANS ARTILLERY.

University Will Give 138 Men and
\$30,000 for Defense.

New York, Oct. 4.—Yale is to contribute an artillery battery of 138 men as its share toward national preparedness in the United States. It was announced tonight. The battery will be made up of Yale undergraduates and men in the graduate department. The call for volunteers will be issued on Wednesday and Thursday and the organization effected at once.

Yale will contribute \$30,000 for the erection of a suitable barracks in which the men may drill. The Yale baseball cage will be utilized for drill for the artillerymen until the completion of the new barracks. A regular United States army oficer will be stationed in New Haven to take charge of the work of drilling the men and teaching them to shoot.

American Beauty, Formerly of Washington, Praised by Queen



VISCOUNTESS ACHESON.

London, Oct. 4.—Queen Mary has just highly complimented the Viscountess Acheson, formerly Miss Mildred Carter, of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., for her work on the staff of the Duchess of Marlborough's war relief committee of American ladies.

The Viscountess is one of the most beautiful of the American peeresses, and is the only daughter of J. Ridgely Carter, former American Minister to the Balkan states. He was married in this city in 1857 to Alice Morgan, of New York, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club.

Fifty Thousand in Riot of Fun In Most Gorgeous Street Fete In National Capital's History

Carnival Surpasses Dreams of Sponsors in Mid-City Citizens' Association—Merry-making Reaches Height Never Attained Before in Washington.

By RALPH W. BENTON.

With Seventh street ablaze with the red glow of torches and the twinkle of myriad vari-colored lights, an immense crowd of more than 50,000 persons last night thronged the newly-paved thoroughfare to witness the most brilliant carnival and night fete ever held in the National Capital.

With a background that suggested a fairland and with a gathering of spectators that even rivaled the Inauguration Day crowds, the pageant of four miles of gaily decorated automobiles and floats and grotesquely garbed masqueraders offered a spectacle such as has never before been equaled here.

The street was in lavish attire. Flags and banners and pennants floated from the windows of every building along the main route of parade. Across the thoroughfare at New York avenue was strung a festoon of red, white and blue electric lights, in the center of which was an immense shield of the national colors blazing out in the night in all its splendor. And as the pageant got under way the signal was given and rapidly up the street there crept a flame of red light which grew brighter and brighter.

Astoria Floral Bowdler.
The pageant was the most elaborate and the longest of its kind that ever passed over the streets of Washington. There were automobiles that were veritable floral boulevards. There were gaily decorated floats filled with pretty girls. There were masqueraders of every description. Clowns danced along with devils and imps and cowboys and weird looking individuals who were too grotesque to classify.

Along the street surged a crowd that extended from Pennsylvania avenue northward to 8 street, packed solidly from buildings to curb line. At many places the sidewalks were not wide enough to accommodate the crowds, and the people pushed their way out to the car tracks.

Whistles blew and horns tooted, while sirens shrieked loudly above all the din. Cow bells were jangled in discord, while wooden rattles added to the volume of carnival sound. Six big bands blared out their tunes, while the masqueraders danced in the crowded streets. Confetti was thrown from windows to the crowds that massed below. Continuous cheers and shouts and jocular remarks issued from the crowded balconies of the buildings along both sides of Seventh street.

The celebration was planned by the Mid-City Citizens' Association and the merchants of Seventh street to commemorate the completion of the work of paving the thoroughfare with asphalt from New York to Rhode Island avenue. It was a real Mardi Gras celebration, and the whole city was there to see it.

The pageant was in three sections and was headed by an escort of mounted men.

ALLIES' DRIVE IS THE BEGINNING OF THE END, SAYS BRITISH OFFICIAL

London, Oct. 4.—"The success of the present operations is such as to encourage the hope that it is the beginning of the end," said H. J. Tennant, parliamentary undersecretary for war, today. In reply to a question about the probable duration of the war, Mr. Tennant said:

"Unlike the Germans, we are not so meticulous as to fix a date or a time table of days or hours. All we say is that we have set our minds and plans to a definite purpose, and, horrible as may be the loss of our sons, we are ready to sacrifice even more in the accomplishment of our purpose."

"Although it may be too early in the day to express much, it must be patent to all who have watched the progress of recent events that a very good start has been made to press the enemy back, and secure the eventual evacuation of Belgium."

"I desire to emphasize significantly that our last shot has not been fired by a long way. Germany's boast was that her west front was impregnable. We have shown the fallacy of that. It is not our habit to boast, but we have a job on that we shall finish and finish as it should be finished."

GERMANS GAIN IN THE WEST

Successes Are Scored Against
Both British and French
in Artois.

TERRIFIC CHARGES MADE
BY ADVANCING TEUTONS

Losses on Both Sides Heavy—Field
Marshal French Says British
Are Holding Own.

London, Oct. 4.—Violent and repeated counter-attacks by the Germans delivered in a persistent effort to re-establish themselves in the works captured from them by the allies in Artois resulted today in the scoring gains against both the British and the French. Recovery of this lost ground serves to straighten perceptibly the German line on both sides of the salient protecting Lens, which has its apex at Arras.

Against the British front after a heavy bombardment which began yesterday afternoon and continued with great fury throughout the night and well into the morning, the Germans commenced a series of terrific attacks, charging across the open with great prodigality in lives.

The object of these attacks was that section of British trenches lying between the Vermettes quarries and the Hulluch road.

British Resist Attacks.
While the attacks failed to dislodge the British on this part of the front, they served their purpose as a diversion while the first line forces disposed to the northwest of Loos carried out the principal attack, directed against the Hohenzollern redoubt.

After bitter fighting of hand-to-hand character in which the losses on both sides were heavy and the British resistance was all that the traditions of the battles of the last fortnight could demand, the Germans succeeded in establishing themselves in the greater part of the redoubt, which with the Wilhelm II works were among the most highly prized of the British captures in their advance of ten days ago.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in making the official report which he admits the German success, declares that the British are holding their own on the remainder of the front.

To the south, east of Souchez, where the hills of Giverny rise to heights that command an unbroken view of the German lines, the Germans, by persistently hammering with artillery and trench mortars against the newly-constructed French trenches, levelled that hostile works and followed through with hardly pressed infantry attacks which gave them a foothold at the highly important crossroads where five highways meet at the southern end of the ridge.

French Advance Admitted.
By this gain the Germans have relieved themselves, temporarily at least, of considerable embarrassment to their communications which the rapid encroachment of the French at this point had seriously threatened.

On the other hand, the west of Giverny, the Germans, who the French have captured a section of trench which they still hold. In the give and take fighting of trench to trench warfare, the opposing lines along this front have been sagged until they resemble the edge of a saw.

Attacks and counter-attacks by day and night continue, while artillery fighting has been resumed to a notable extent following the clearing of weather conditions.

In Champagne the Germans are reported by Paris to be shelling with poison gas projectiles the front and rear of the French line, to which the French guns are replying with a vigorous cannonade.

A marching column of Germans was brought under the fire of the French batteries on the eastern edge of the Arras front, on the road from Baulny to Arras.

RUSS THREATEN BULGARS' FRONT; SOFIA IS SILENT

No Reply Made at Midnight
to Ultimatum by Petrograd
Government.

ALLIES' TROOPS ADVANCE

Russian Warships Appear Off
Bulgarian Port in the
Black Sea.

GREECE MAY RAISE PROTEST

Expected to Make Objection to Land-
ing of Allied Forces at
Saloniki.

London, Oct. 4.—The time limit set by Russia in her demand upon Bulgaria to openly break with Germany, Austria, and Turkey and to expel from her borders German and Austrian military officers, expired this afternoon. So far as is known in London at midnight, the Sofia government has made no reply.

Meanwhile, military activities on every vital frontier of the Balkan theater are increasing, indicating a determination on the part of the hostile commanders to be prepared for any eventualities.

The known developments of the day include:

The appearance off the Bulgarian port of Varna (in the Black Sea) of Russian warships.

The moving of the allies' troops landed at Saloniki to Drama and Plovdiv, near the Bulgarian frontier.

The seizing of three Macedonian railroads by Greece. Two of these are Austrian-owned, while the third is French.

The transfer of 80,000 Turkish troops from fortresses on the Bulgarian frontier to fortified lines between Constantinople and the Dardanelles. This action was taken immediately following the signing of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement.

The massing of great numbers of Bulgarian troops along the Serbian borders.

German Officers at Sofia.

The arrival of Sir Ian Hamilton, British commander at the Dardanelles, at Saloniki, where he inspected the arrangements for the transportation of the allied troops.

The arrival at Sofia of many German officers.

Among the reported developments were:

The arrival on the Serbian border of Field Marshal von Mackensen with 250,000 troops withdrawn from the Russian front.

The movement to the Serbian frontier of 100,000 German troops from Bukovina. A dispatch from Athens states that Greece will be obliged to raise a formal protest against the landing of the allied troops that the landing of foreign troops on Greek soil must be sanctioned by special legislation. None of the Athens newspapers take exception to the landing of the troops, all stating the necessity for the debarcation is recognized.

The course Roumania will follow is still uncertain. Berlin insists that Roumania will remain neutral, but there is no confirmation of this from Bucharest. Roumania maintains 100,000 men on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

Austrians Close Frontier.

One dispatch from Bucharest says the Austrians have again closed the frontier to all goods from Roumania. This is probably due to heavy movements of troops in that region.

From Germanic sources confidence is expressed that Bulgaria will act in the interests of the Teutons and their Turkish allies. From Constantinople comes the news that the Greek mobilization has made a great impression, and that the government has been obliged to call on the people to remain calm, declaring that Bulgaria is Turkey's ally, and further stating that the entente powers have asked for peace, but that the Kaiser has rejected the offer.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria put at the disposal of the German ambassador to Turkey, Baron von Wagenheim, on his trip to Constantinople, his private royal railroad car. Prince Hohenzollern-Langenbourg also used the royal car on his return through Bulgaria to Berlin.

Owing to recent developments the Bulgarian government must be considered as having rejected the proposals of the ministers of the entente powers before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

Already the domestic disturbances which have already preceded the entry of new participants in the war are being reported from the states and possessions involved in the new crisis.